



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Dry rot.—BULLER⁵² describes the destruction of pine paving blocks in Birmingham, England, by *Lentinus lepideus* Fr. This fungus produces a dry rot which in its microscopic and chemical aspects resembles the destruction of wood by *Merulius lachrymans*. Cellulose is removed from the walls and hadromal is left behind. The ravages of the fungus were somewhat checked by a dipping in creosote which the blocks had received before being laid down.—H. HASSELBRING.

Self-digestion of endosperm.—POND summarizes⁵³ the literature on this point, and finds no clear proof that the amylaceous endosperm of grasses or the horny endosperm of palms is capable of self-digestion, though this has been claimed by authors and the claim has been accepted hitherto. He himself carefully tested this point in the seed of the date, *Phoenix dactylifera*, and finds its endosperm incapable of self-digestion.—C. R. B.

Formation of chlorophyll.—According to PALLADIN this is a process of oxidation, dependent upon the presence of sugar solutions of low concentration (10%); but ISSATCHENKO reports⁵⁴ that chlorophyll formation depends only on the energy of light, occurs in conditions deemed unfavorable by PALLADIN, and is not inhibited by concentrations of even 30–50 per cent. sugar in detached leaves of *Vicia Faba*.—C. R. B.

Caprification.—LONGO has been investigating the fig and caprify, and in advance of the full memoir with illustrations has published a brief preliminary announcement.⁵⁵ As the differences from previous accounts are those of detail rather than fundamental in character, a review will be deferred until the appearance of the full paper.—J. M. C.

Anatomy of Epigaea.—The histology of the stem and leaf are described in a paper by ANDREWS.⁵⁶ The most noteworthy point is the occurrence of glandular hairs on the lateral branches, and the suggestion is made that these aid in absorption of food.—M. A. CHRYSLER.

⁵² BULLER, A. H. REGINALD, The destruction of wooden paving blocks by the fungus *Lentinus lepideus* Fr. Jour. Economic Biol. 1:1–12. pls 1–2. 1905.

⁵³ POND, R. H., The incapacity of the date endosperm for self-digestion. Annals of Bot. 20:61–78. 1906.

⁵⁴ ISSATCHENKO, B., Sur les conditions de la formation de chlorophylle. Résumé. Bull. Jard. Imp. Bot. St. Petersb. 6:27. 1906.

⁵⁵ LONGO, B., Ricerche sul fico e sul caprifico. Rend. Accad. Lincei 15:373–377. 1906.

⁵⁶ ANDREWS, F. M., Die Anatomie von *Epigaea repens* L. Beih. Bot. Cent. 19:314–320 pls. 6–8. 1905.